

# ALLIES SCORE FURTHER GAINS PRESSING HARD

Enemy Is Given No Opportunity To Secure Line and Strengthen Defenses

Roye, Keystone of Picardy Front Is Almost At Mercy of Entente

NEW YORK, August 17—(Associated Press)—The Allies are evidently determined to give the Germans no opportunity to take up a secure line between the Somme and the Oise, and although the Germans have heavily reinforced their front south of the Somme, through Roye to Noyons, the attacks of the Allies have made great gains in position possible.

Last night the French and Canadians were at the door of Roye, the keystone of the German new line of defense in Picardy, while in the Somme-Oise salient the positions of the Allies are better than for several days.

## SHORT OF RESERVES

There is evidence that the Germans are now being hard pressed for fresh reserves along the entire Picardy front and reports from other section state that von Ludendorff is withdrawing troops from important sectors to strengthen his Picardy front. Some of the reserves now appearing on the Roye-Noyon line are from before Verdun.

Since the eighth, when Foch opened his Amiens offensive, the Germans have used thirty-six divisions along this front, more than half a million men. Twenty-one divisions were in the line at the beginning of the attack along the forty-eight mile front. Fifteen divisions of reserves have been brought into the battle since.

## MAKE NEW SALIENTS

Both to the north and south of Roye and to the north and south of Lassigny the Allies have extended their lines eastward, forming two salients with those towns within and threatening an early withdrawal from them by the enemy or their pinching out.

Important advances were reported in the French official reports from Paris last night. On a three mile front between Goyoncourt and Laucourt northwest and west of Roye combined Canadian and French troops advanced and at Bois des Loges, five miles south of Roye, the French forces deeply penetrated the enemy lines. North of Goyoncourt where other gains were made the British and French co-operated and pressed their advance east in the direction of Fresnoy les Roye and Fransart, still further north. In these engagements some prisoners and numbers of machine guns were taken.

## ATTACKS BRILLIANTLY

On the extreme right of the British line the French executed a brilliant attack and took the Damery wood and adjacent woods which the Germans have been holding tenaciously. Here they had fought desperately, countering heavily through Thursday night but meeting with repulses by the British.

The taking of these woods by the French opens a wide line of observation and materially strengthens and improves the positions of the Allies for several miles on each side.

In the past twenty-four hours the British have taken 260 prisoners and it is estimated the enemy losses in killed and wounded have been 1300.

## RETIREMENT CONTINUES

On the northern front the retirement of the Germans is continuing. They are still relinquishing trenches in the Lys sector but the movements here are somewhat indefinite. If the Franco-British forces continue their pressure further south it is becoming apparent that the Lys sector will see further retirement speedily.

Albert is still held tenaciously by the enemy but is growing less tenable every hour.

Nothing stronger than successful defense is contained in the claims put forth by the German official reports emanating from Berlin last night. These reports tell of strong attacks resisted and brought to a failure on both sides of the Aisne with heavy losses inflicted, while the reports of the Allies indicate their casualties were proportionately smaller than were those of the Germans.

# WAR SPIRIT AMONG RUSSIANS REVIVES AS ALLIES ARRIVE

Peasants Learn of Real Conditions and Unite With Opponents of Bolshevism

## NORTHERN GOVERNMENT OPPOSED TO GERMANS

WASHINGTON, August 17—(Associated Press)—Russian peasants are now flocking to join the forces of the Czecho-Slovaks, according to advices to the state department, and a great revival of anti-Germanism is sweeping through many of the districts of Russia. The Czecho-Slovaks are now operating in force five hundred miles east of Moscow.

Particular significance is attached here to the reports that the soviets are evacuating Moscow, thus opening the way for the occupation of that provisional capital by the Czecho-Slovaks and for these and the Allied troops to re-establish the eastern front on a line further west than had been believed possible.

Railroad Control  
The evacuation of Moscow and the capture of that city by the Czecho-Slovaks will give the Entente control of the railroads from Moscow east into Siberia and from Moscow to Archangel.

The peasants now flocking in to reinforce the Czecho-Slovak army are learning for the first time the truth of the war during the past year and are learning that the German reports circulated throughout Russia of great German victories and the crushing of the Entente armies on the west front are not true. They are being told of the landing of an Allied force at Vladivostok and on the Murman coast and of the recent victories by General Foch in France.

War Spirit Revives  
As these facts are becoming known there is a revival of the anti-German sentiment among the Russians and a rekindling of the hope that Russia may yet be cleared of the invaders.

South of Moscow, according to an Amsterdam report, the Don Cossacks have made steady progress against the Bolshevik forces and have entirely cleared the left bank of the Don. The Cossacks are now marching against Zaraginsk.

New Government's Policy  
A despatch from London brings the important information that the "Government of Northern Russia" has been formally organized, with M. Achaikovsky as President. The government includes the Socialists of the various political parties and the political program includes "the recreation of the Russian army, the renewal of the war on the eastern front and the expulsion of the invaders of Russia with the aid and cooperation of our Entente allies."

From Harbin comes a report that a thousand Czechs have arrived there en route to join the army of General Semenov.

In New York yesterday the organization was announced of a Russian Union of Peace, composed of the Russian workers in this country opposed to the Bolsheviki. At the headquarters of this union it was reported that Count Ilva Tolstoi and General Kerensky are supporting the movement.

# RAILROADS HANDLE WHEAT WITH SPEED

WASHINGTON, August 16—(Official)—Rapid marketing of grain is reported by the railroad administration. It is shown that in the five weeks ended on August 3, there were moved 131,942 cars loaded with grain as compared with 87,993 for the same period last year, a fifty percent increase in grain movements.

# PLAN TO EXPEDITE NEWS OF CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, August 16—(Associated Press)—Surgeon General Gorgas and Secretary of War Baker are working on a plan to enable the reports of casualties and full details to be given to relatives promptly. The department will install a record index system which will help to expedite the sending out of casualty lists as well as to bring weekly the details of the casualties.

As announced by the war department yesterday the army casualty list was increased by eighteen killed in action and twenty-five severely wounded.

SIX MILLION LOSS TO  
HUNS FRENCH ESTIMATE  
PARIS, August 16—(Associated Press)—The total German war losses are understood to be six million men, according to Paris papers.

# STATUS OF FIELD QUESTIONED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTE

Drawing Salary As Territorial Employee While Serving As Army Officer May Be Illegal, Is Contention

Matter Seems To Hinge Upon Whether Or Not Presidential Proclamation Is Too Broadly Interpreted

The legality or otherwise of H. Gooding Field's holding an office and drawing a salary under the Territory while at the same time serving as an officer of the United States army has been raised through attention being called to a federal statute which prohibits the holding of any civil office by a regular army officer. The statute provides also that the officer automatically ceases to be such by accepting a civil office.

Mr. Field is a captain in the army. He is also an employee of the territorial public utilities commission and draws a salary for that connection.

The same question is raised concerning Charles N. Arnold, who not only is a captain in the army but is also a supervisor of the city of Honolulu.

There is apparently some question as to whether or not the statute applied in the case of officers of the National Army, but now that the President has proclaimed his abolished all distinctions between units of the Army of the United States, so that former regulars, national army men and national guardsmen in the federal service are all placed on the same footing, it is contended that the law does apply. In that case it would appear that Captain Field and Captain Arnold may be called upon to decide whether they will choose to remain officers of the United States Army or revert to their jobs under the Territory and the municipal utility respectively.

When the matter was placed before Judge Advocate I. M. Stainback of the Hawaiian Department yesterday, he was not inclined to take any decided stand in the matter. He indicated that perhaps the two men were holding dual positions illegally and that perhaps they were not. It all depended, in the mind, upon whether or not the proclamation of the President combining all units of the army upon a single basis meant what it is understood to mean.

The judge advocate admitted that there is a federal statute prohibiting the holding of any civil office by a regular army officer, also that he ceases to be an officer in the army by accepting such civil office.

Major Stainback contended that this rule applied only to officers of the regular army.

"But as to the distinction, if any, between the regular army and the new Army of the United States, I believe there has been given a too wide interpretation to the proclamation of the President. The judge advocate general has ruled several times that this ruling only applied to the officers of the regular army, and that officers of the national guard, or reserve army, could hold office in an emergency and not sacrifice their position."

Major Stainback refused to give a decision as to whether this ruling under the new conditions affected the standing of Capt. H. Gooding Field, who is still a member of the public utilities commission while acting as a captain in the Army of the United States.

Two rulings have been made regarding such a case by the judge advocate general of the army. "One was that an officer of the United States National Guard, who was elected recently to the legislature of Kentucky, could hold his position as an officer in the army and still act as a representative in the legislature of his state. The other decision was a very similar case in Texas. I, myself, held the office of attorney general of this Territory for some time after I joined the Hawaiian Department under these two decisions."

Distinction Without a Difference  
Differentiating between an officer of the regular army and an officer of the Army of the United States, Major Stainback explained that an officer of the regular army could be retired by an examining board on pay, but this could not be done in the case of an officer of the Army of the United States, who held a special commission for five years, or at the option of the President.

Major Stainback referred to a ruling of the judge advocate general of the army made last January, which he thinks forestalls the proclamation of the President, which decides, in part, that:

"When the national guard is drafted into the service of the United States under Section 111 of the National Defense Act, it is divested of its status as militia and stands discharged therefrom. It has become, by being so drafted, a part of the Army of the United States, raised by congress under its power to raise and support armies."

Commenting upon this partial decision Major Stainback said:

"We have been acting upon this assumption for months that the national guard is part of the Army of the United States, and not a part of the regular army, but with practically no distinction between them, and that is what I believe the proclamation of the President means when it speaks of the 'Army of the United States.'"

Major Stainback added again that the main distinction at this time between the two units was the permanent position of officers in the regular army, and the President's proclamation, he said, does not change this fact.

# MAKING TO FIGHT BRINGING CHINESE

Japanese Editor Declares War On Proposal To Import Coolie Labor To Relieve Shortage

Declaring that he speaks for a large share of the American population in the Islands, as well as for the greater number of Japanese, Fred Makino, editor of the Hawaii Hochi, has declared war upon the scheme being ventilated to bring Chinese labor to Hawaii to relieve the war time labor shortage.

Makino announces his readiness to fight the matter here and at Washington and declares that if necessary he will call to his support the labor union elements of the mainland to back his kick at the National Capital. The Hochi editor says he would not object if the proposal were to bring from China those Chinese who were previously residents of Hawaii, who are "partly Americanized," just as he is advocating steps to permit the return to Hawaii of former Japanese residents here, who have lost their right to return. It is the idea of the entry of eight to ten thousand coolies to which the Japanese leader says he is opposed.

In the Hochi of yesterday, Makino says:

"Messrs. Shingle, McBurney and Hindle are strenuously engaged in connection with proposed importation of Chinese coolies. The Hochi is also violently against this movement. The question, although concerning important productive industries, such as sugar, pineapple and rice cultivation, is not merely a question for capitalist alone. Every person residing in this Territory has right to voice his ideas about it."

"So far, the movement to import Chinese coolies has been undertaken secretly by a few persons. The movement is an autocratic one wherein the opinion of the majority has been disregarded. Consequently the Hochi can not, in any event, take side with this movement. The majority of the people of Hawaii will surely be against this anti-democratic movement, for the people in Hawaii are not so tame as to submit themselves unconditionally to a powerful man while their rights are stamped down."

"Capitalists may have believed that they can lower the laborers' wages by the importation of coolies. An importation of coolies is certainly likely to give a temporary advantage to the capitalists. However, can it be termed as within the spirit of Americanism to sacrifice the interest of a majority for the benefit of a capitalistic minority?"

Wants Re-immigrants  
"For quite a long period the Hochi has emphasized the advisability of supplying the shortage of labor through the importation of re-immigrants. These re-immigrants are familiar with conditions in Hawaii and know well the state of living here. In fact, they are partly Americanized, and consequently their importation does not hinder the further Americanization of Hawaii nor does it involve the danger of lowering Hawaii's standard of living. By their re-immigration to Hawaii, an opportunity to settle down in Hawaii is revived, their love of this country will increase and their effort to become Americanized will become more zealous than during their former stay in Hawaii."

"Whether these re-immigrants are Japanese or Chinese makes no difference. On the other hand, with the importation of Chinese coolies there comes no benefit except that the capitalists are able to get labor at cheap wages. Since they are to be sent back after the conclusion of the war, nothing but money will occupy their mind. What an effect such laborers will have upon the community can be easily imagined, even by the capitalists themselves. They will desire to stay permanently in Hawaii. But, since they are to be sent back with the end of the war, they will hope that the war will be prolonged. Still, they will never cherish any love toward Hawaii. The effect of bringing such laborers, the capitalists ought to perceive easily."

"Capitalists might say as their excuse that the measure is only for the duration of the war. To this we will retort: 'Is it right to destroy American laborers or to permit the entrance of disease infected persons under the excuse that now is war time?'"

"We presume that the labor unions will oppose such a proposal and that the President will not uphold it, because he might be advised of the real situation in Hawaii before representatives of the movement reach Washington. However, we feel it our duty to oppose such an improper movement which disregards the majority of the people and thus we explain our ground of opposition."

# MAXIMUM PRICE OF SILVER DETERMINED

Figure So High As To Make Bryan Look Foolish

WASHINGTON, August 16—(Official)—One dollar one and a half cents an ounce is the maximum price for all silver which is announced by the treasury department as having been virtually fixed. Export licenses are to be granted by the federal reserve board only for essential civil and military needs and purposes and under condition that the maximum price shall not be exceeded in subsequent sales by the purchaser. Within the last three months the government has had melted down 100,000,000 silver dollars and the resulting silver bullion has been exported for the most part to India, China and Japan for coinage purposes.

The government now pays \$103 an ounce for platinum, \$135 for palladium and \$150 an ounce for iridium.

# NATURALIZATION OFFICIAL COMING

Four Hundred Aliens In Army and Navy Forces Here Want To Become Citizens

Because there are approximately 400 aliens entitled to citizenship in the United States army and navy forces on Oahu, the Bureau of Naturalization of the Department of Labor is sending a special naturalization examiner to Honolulu.

Information to this effect was received by District Attorney S. C. Huber from Washington in the following cablegram:

"Official of naturalization service will be detailed Honolulu to take care of soldiers' naturalization." The district attorney believes the decision to send a special examiner here from Washington was reached when the bureau of naturalization learned that there were nearly 400 soldiers here to be naturalized. This information was conveyed to the bureau by a cablegram asking that this many blanks for soldiers' naturalization be sent to Honolulu.

The cablegram to the bureau in Washington was sent after one official had instructed the local officials to defer naturalization of men in the army until they reached the mainland. District Attorney Huber believes that an inquiry made of the war department as to the number of alien soldiers here resulted in the bureau's being told that all the regular troops were being or had been transferred to the mainland.

Too Much Work  
While on the whole this was true, it did not take account of the aliens of the coast artillery, the engineering and signal corps and of the Hawaii draft and national guard regiments. It is in these organizations that it is estimated that there are about 400 alien who desire to be naturalized.

On the mainland the examinations of applicants for naturalization are conducted by special examiners, but this work has always been delegated to the district attorneys in Hawaii. Now it is believed that the bureau realizes the great amount of extra work this places upon the Hawaii district attorney's office and is providing the services of the special examiner for the naturalization of the alien soldiers.

From now on until the examiner arrives only a few cases which have been started will be completed by the district attorney, or new cases started in very special instances where a delay in naturalization will impose a hardship on some of those in the fighting forces here. Such a case may be where an alien soldier has been recommended for an officers' training school, but is unable to leave here until his naturalization has been completed.

Seven Get Citizenship  
For this very reason seven men of the engineering corps, all of whom are to leave here to attend a mainland officers' school, were naturalized in the federal court yesterday.

The engineers who became citizens and the countries from which they swore allegiance were as follows: William E. Mathias, Great Britain; John J. Derings, Swiss Federation; John J. McFee, Great Britain; Frank Winters, Austria-Hungary; John Acharanovitch, Russia; Hugo R. Linoberg, Sweden, and Stanley Colling, Great Britain.

# GERMANS LOSERS IN CONFLICTS IN AIR

Successful Raiding Expeditions Are Conducted by American and French Fleets

NEW YORK, August 17—(Associated Press)—French and American aviators have been active and have engaged in important raids as well as administering decisive defeats on the Teutons along the battle front in contests for air supremacy. Reporting on achievements Paris despatches said that on Thursday French planes downed fifteen enemy aircraft. Yesterday the French sent raiding parties back at the enemy lines and bombed the stations at Nesle, Thionville and St. Quentin. Several fires were observed to burn fiercely and the raiders were returning to their home stations. On Thursday American aviators on the fighting front downed three of the enemy and generally had control of the air in the sectors which they occupy.

Yesterday they again raided Conans, as they had done on Thursday. In the later raid they counted eighteen distinct hits. As they were returning the American raiders were attacked by eleven enemy combat planes and downed one of them, returning to their own stations without loss.

# CHINA RECALLS ITS MINISTER TO VATICAN

PEKING, August 17—(Associated Press)—China has recalled its appointment of a minister to the Vatican. The occasion for the action has not been announced but it is known that the minister, who is now in Madrid on his journey to Rome, has been ordered to return home.

Teething Children  
Teething children have more or less diarrhoea which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Cough and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each occasion of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases can quickly be cured by it. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co.—Adv.

# NEWS OF RICE RIOTS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN IN JAPANESE PAPERS

TOKYO, August 16—(Special to Nippon Jiji)—Alarmed over gravity of the situation that has been created by rice riots all over the empire, the government today promulgated new censorship regulations and made it punishable offense for any newspaper to publish the slightest intimation of disturbances at any place, attributed to rice.

The promulgation of this censorship regulation was deemed absolutely necessary as a result of discovery by the government that in many instances the riots were directly caused by inflammatory accounts which appeared in the newspapers in reporting such disturbances. The government fears that an exaggeration of reports of disturbances in the newspaper makes the situation worse.

Hereafter any newspaper which publishes any item relating to rice riots will promptly be ordered to suspend publication, is the warning of the government.

Relief Fund Grows  
The great fund which was started with a three million yen donation by the emperor is rapidly mounting as many large donations come from wealthy persons. Mitsui and Iwasaki's donations of 1,000,000 yen each were the largest single donation so received, except the generous donation from the emperor.

Longfearns but thus far averaged spread of the rice riot into Tokyo because a reality yesterday where a most serious demonstration, participated by more than 50,000 persons, occurred at the Bibiyo Park, in the very heart of the Japanese capital.

Hibiya Park is situated in the center of the city and is noted for having been the scene of many disturbances. It was in this park that the Tokio police met and denounced the Japanese government for entering into a "dishonorable" peace pact with Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war some fifteen years ago. When the meeting was ordered stopped by the police the angered mob resisted and a desperate fight followed in which many were killed and wounded. Many government buildings including the police stations and post offices were burned down or wrecked by the mob before the police with aid of troops were able to take situation under control.

Then, for the second time, the park

# NEW RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON ALIENS

WASHINGTON, August 17—(Associated Press)—Additional restrictions are placed on aliens who desire to leave the country. These are announced in a proclamation issued by the President under the Alien Control Law which prohibits all aliens from leaving the country without having first secured passports.

This measure is designed to prevent alien enemies and other dangerous aliens from carrying out information or from escaping from authorities here.

It places aliens on the same basis as citizens of the United States so far as concerns departure of either from the United States.

# SWEDEN IS WILLING TO ACT AS MEDIATOR

Belligerents Not Ready Yet Is Premier's Belief

LONDON, August 17—(Associated Press)—Sweden is ready and willing to mediate when the opportunity to do so offers but it is not apparent that the time to do so has come.

Answering the questions of a delegation of Good Templars, an international temperance organization with a membership of nearly a million, Premier Eden of Sweden told them that he did not believe the belligerents were ready to consider mediation but that his country will be glad to mediate whenever a desire for it to do so is expressed by the belligerent nations.

# FRENCH WHEAT CROP TO BE MUCH LARGER

PARIS, August 17—(Associated Press)—France will not have to call upon the United States for such large supplies of wheat and wheat flour the coming year as last. The most recent estimates show the crop to be in excellent condition for the acreage planted and it is believed it will yield 155,000,000 bushels which is an increase of twenty-five percent over the last crop.

While this crop will fall far short of meeting the needs of the nation it will relieve the United States of a part of the burden which that country has so bravely and willingly borne.

# DROPPED FROM LIST

NEW YORK, August 16—(Associated Press)—General Motors Common stock was eliminated today from the list of stock issues cleared through the New York stock exchange. The exchange governors gave out a statement saying that the stock has not been widely enough distributed to be carried on the exchange.

was made the scene of disturbance seven years ago when the late Prince Katsura, Japan's great statesman, organized a so-called "unconstitutional cabinet." Many of the rioters were wounded in this disturbance.

Then another disturbance occurred at the park five years ago when Japan and China were on the verge of open hostilities which were narrowly averted by China's agreeing to the famous "twenty-one demands" of Japan. The mob which gathered at the park attacked the foreign office, demanding that an immediate declaration of war be made on China. Many rioters were wounded in the clash with the police on that occasion.

Hundreds Arrested  
Now history repeats. Again yesterday a great mob gathered and organized at the very spot where many disturbances have taken place since the park was opened twenty years ago. The police arrested 400 of the ringleaders when the mob refused to disperse.

The mob then marched from the park to Kojima Street, where many rice brokers' establishments are located. These places were attacked one after another and heavy damage to the properties was inflicted.

One hundred rioters were captured by the police during the rioting at the Kojima Street.

Trouble In Other Cities  
In the city of Osaka, the second largest city in Japan, the disorder was equally violent. The troops from the Fourth Division fired blank cartridges upon the rioters. The soldiery and the police are now guarding the streets throughout the city for a fear of another outbreak.

In Kobe two of the rioters are known to have been killed in clash with the troops. The number of those who were wounded in the melee is not known exactly how many.

In the city of Okayama, the mob estimated to exceed 20,000, used gunshots in setting fire to many of the stores and residences of rice profiteers. The troops were finally called out to quell the disturbance.

In Hiroshima the troops were also called out. The rioters are reported still fighting desperately against the soldiery and police.

In Fukuoka, several thousand rioters, attacked the governors official residence. The troops were called out, too, in this city.

# "Home Work" Will Be Watchword of Hawaii Promotionists

Trail and Mountain Club Makes Arrangements For Series of "Movie Outings"—Week-End Auto Parties Planned and Will Be Filmed

"Home work" seems to have been selected as the watchword of promotionists until after the war. The Trail and Mountain Club has just made arrangements for a series of "movie" outings, with E. K. Bonine making the films. First, the high trails of Olympus and Konaheanui will be shown; with the trail and mountaineers on their excursions, and even camping parties will be filmed.

The Pan-Pacific Association is asking the cooperation of the Honolulu Automobile Club to stage a number of week-end auto parties around Oahu that Bonine may add to the films that are to advertise Hawaii after the war. After Oahu has been filmed it is planned to make up an excursion to the Big Island, where movies will be made of the places most attractive not only to tourists, but to our own people. In all of the movies the feature will be the actions of the actors in the scenes. There will be bits showing Boy Scouts in camp making fire by rubbing sticks together, soldiers on their hikes, and the ordinary outdoor lovers enjoying Hawaii in their way.

Plans are now on foot to consolidate the Trail and Mountain Club in Hilo whose members can meet those who visit the Big Island and guide them. Anau has already tentatively arranged with the Pan-Pacific for a guide there.

In every way consolidation is being brought about during these war times, and the Pan-Pacific Association is offering its club house in Honolulu as a general club headquarters for homeless clubs desiring to cooperate or consolidate. The Liberty Store has placed its big window at the disposal of the Pan-Pacific Association and the first exhibit there of the series of war posters sent to the Pan-Pacific Union by the Pan American Union. This will be followed by exhibits from the Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and a remarkable set of Volcanic pictures which is being gathered.

The general plan of these exhibits, however, will be such as will induce outings, as well as visits to the other clubs. It is probable that some of these matters will be discussed when the promotion committee gathers at the Pan-Pacific Japanese gardens on Monday evening at an Oriental supper.

# MORE MONEY NEEDED TO RUN NATION'S RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, August 17—(Associated Press)—It has developed that the railroads improvement budget which was approved by congress early in the year is insufficient and it is necessary to raise it \$150,000,000 to \$1,197,398,000. The demand for cars and locomotives to relieve congestion accounts for the greater part of the increase.